

ATTACKS WILSON STRIKE SETTLEMENT PLAN

TAKE DEFINITE STEP TO BREAK PACT DEADLOCK

Revival of Peace Treaty Discussions Comes Unexpectedly—Lodge Says First Move Rests with Wilson—Hitchcock Blocks Attempts at Settlement

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The first definite move toward breaking the peace treaty deadlock on the German peace treaty came unexpectedly late today on the heels of nearly three hours of heated discussion of responsibility for the treaty situation.

Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania, asked immediate consideration for two resolutions. One would revive his former proposal for ratification of the treaty so far as it would establish peace between the United States and Germany; the other was similar to the pending Lodge resolution and would declare a state of peace with Germany by action of congress with approval of the president.

Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, administration leader, objected to consideration of both resolutions and under the rules, the entire matter went over until next week.

Objects Despite Agreement
Mr. Hitchcock's objections were made despite an agreement by Senator Underwood, democrat, Alabama, prominent among democratic leaders in the treaty contest; Senator Brandegee, republican, Connecticut, leader in the faction seeking the treaty's defeat; and others to support the Knox resolution.

Senator Knox's proposals came after hot exchanges between republican and democratic leaders over the status of the treaty. It was co-incidental with reports from Europe that the negotiations were under way toward acceptance of the treaty with a view to bringing America into the foreign peace conferences.

Overtures for a compromise on the treaty came from both republican and democratic sides. During the debate, Senator Lodge declared that President Wilson must take the initiative toward reviving action on the treaty, but offered to consider carefully any suggestions with regard to the senate committee reservations Mr. Wilson might make.

Move for Compromise
Senator Hitchcock urged a compromise through a committee of conciliation and said "he held out the olive branch."

During the discussion, however, Senator Hitchcock said he would make no motion to bring up the treaty until some understanding had been reached in conference between republican and democratic leaders.

"The time for debate has passed," he said. "I think it would be very unwise to bring it in and have it kicked around like a football."

Discussion of the treaty was started by Senator Underwood during debate on the railroad bill, blocking progress on the latter for about three hours.

Calling attention to press reports that because peace is not established, American export trade is being injured and business and industrial conditions remaining unsettled, Senator Underwood declared the republican majority was responsible for inaction on the treaty and urged prompt ratification.

Wilson Must Take Initiative
Senator Lodge declared that President Wilson was "immovable" in his position for unreserved ratification. Only the president "can resurrect the treaty," he said, by withdrawing and "reinstating it to the senate."

Senator Underwood suggested a "conciliation committee" to negotiate with the president, but this plan Senator Lodge rejected. Senator Hitchcock then suggested committees of conciliation, representing the republican and democratic work on a compromise. Senator Lodge replied that the president first must act but reiterated his willingness to give careful attention to any proposals made.

Exchanges between the leaders had become sharp when Senator Knox proposed that, to secure a status of peace with Germany, the senate adopt his plan rejected last November, to ratify the treaty unreservedly so far as peace terms are concerned, but without action on the league of nations.

Hitchcock Blocks Efforts
Senator Underwood agreed to support the plan so far as he personally was concerned, as the "price of peace."

Senator Knox then formally proposed immediate consideration in open executive session of his resolution and Senator Hitchcock promptly objected. Mr. Knox immediately asked similar action on the resolution to declare a state of peace with Germany and again Senator Hitchcock objected.

LIFT COAL BAN IN COLORADO

DENVER, Dec. 13.—All restrictions regarding the use of light, heat and power derived from the use of bituminous coal, were removed in Denver and throughout Colorado tonight, effective 12:01 Sunday night. Lifting of the ban was announced by George Williams, chairman of the sub-committee of the fuel administration for the Denver district after a long conference with other members of the committee and city officials.

SHOP EARLY.

OLD DR. BONES—WHAT WILL YOU GET HIM FOR CHRISTMAS? ONLY 9 DAYS TO GET IT.

Johnson Announces Candidacy For the G. O. P. Nomination



HIRAM JOHNSON

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California, announced formally tonight that he would be a candidate for the republican nomination for the presidency. The senator said he would make a personal campaign in every state, explaining that he did not intend to have his candidacy determined by "politicians in convention."

RAIL BILL BACKED BY GIGANTIC FUND SENATOR INTIMATES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The long drawn out debate on the Cummins railroad bill was interrupted today by a demand, put in the form of a resolution, that the senate investigate reports that vast sums of money had been raised to help put the measure through congress.

The investigation resolution was introduced by Senator Norris, republican, Nebraska, at the conclusion of a five-day address by Senator La Follette, republican, Wisconsin, who raked the bill for and against and declared it was framed in the interests of the roads.

Senator La Follette charged that the railroad executives association and other interests had provided funds for propaganda purposes.

Senator Norris, who said the public had a right to know if sinister influences were trying secretly to bring about enactment of the Cummins bill, raised no objection to a proposal by Senator Pomeroy, democrat, Ohio, that the senate interstate commerce committee, also investigate reports that advocates of the Plumb plan for railroad control had \$4,000,000 to expend in an effort to force adoption by congress of the tri-partite system they proposed.

Arriving was given by republican leaders today that failure to dispose of the railroad bill next week might force abandonment of plans for a holiday recess starting December 20. While strong opposition has developed to the pending measure, leaders claimed its ultimate passage was certain, even by a narrow margin.

COLDEST WEATHER IN YEARS VISITS THE NORTHWEST STATES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 13.—While temperatures in eastern Washington, Montana and northern Idaho were moderating slightly today, those in Oregon and western Washington were falling to marks some of which had not been equaled in years.

Partial resumption of coal mining meanwhile gave a ray of hope for lessening of the suffering which had been acute in the Pacific northwest and especially in Montana.

At Vancouver, Wash., the temperature was eight degrees below zero, the coldest in 70 years. Two vessels, the Manhattan and Brookwood, were reported caught in the ice in the Willamette river in Oregon, and in distress. A coast guard cutter has gone to their aid.

Portland reported the coldest weather since 1879, the thermometer there registering less than 3 above zero today. Madras, Ore., reported 42 below the lowest temperature in the northwest.

The cold had extended into California tonight and killing frosts were forecast for tomorrow morning. Trains continued to be delayed in the northwest and wire communication with many communities was limited or cut off as a result of the weather.

PROMINENT COLORADO ATTORNEY IS CALLED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 13.—David M. Campbell, attorney general of Colorado from 1898 to 1906, and one of the best known attorneys in the state, died suddenly at his home here tonight. He was 61 years of age.

Mr. Campbell was at his office this morning arranging for the defense in a murder trial that will come up next week in the district court. He went home for luncheon at noon and was stricken with a hemorrhage of the stomach and died at six o'clock.

LABOR URGED TO 'PLAY POLITICS' TO GAIN POINTS

Redress of Grievances Through Political Pressure Is Suggested by Union Leaders—Radicals Condemned—Denounce Use of Injunction Proceedings

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A declaration of principles was adopted tonight by the conference of presidents of labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It calls upon all workers to seek redress of their grievances by political pressure, presumably through existing parties, as no mention is made of a labor party.

Issues which face union labor requires unity of effort if "industrial tyranny is to be avoided," the declaration said. It denounces the use of injunction proceedings in the mine strike and criticizes the usurpation of unconstitutional authority by the judiciary. The declaration had the approval of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Numerous resolutions were introduced and many attempts were made to change the draft without success.

Condemn Radical Activities
Radical activities were condemned by the conference and workers were urged to aid in stamping out "destructive elements" in their own ranks. At the same time dangers that lay on the other side were noted, "for powerful forces are seeking more and more to infringe upon the rights of the wage earners and deny to him the right to 'work'," the declaration said.

"The perversion and abuse of the writ of injunction," was enumerated among these.

The declaration urges congress to enact legislation retaining the railroads under federal control for at least two years from January 1920, to permit detailed study of the situation and put in the country another increase in transportation rates.

The fixing of wages on a cost of living basis was strongly disapproved. "That idea is pernicious and intolerable," the declaration said.

It means putting progress in chains and liberty in fetters; it means fixing a standard of life and liberty which must remain.

Sees Own Faults as Others
While labor has shown to the world the faults of its opponents, it has overlooked none of its own, the declaration said. It is "fully conscious of its duty and desires that, its increased productivity be based, for service and not alone for profit."

Its program would aid in supplying the world needs, the declaration adds, if its members could be "something more than mere numbers on a book."

The United States Steel corporation was cited as one whose "autocratic attitude and destructive action" must give way to the new form and new relations between employer and employee.

"Labor fully understands that powerful interests are at work today to achieve disruption in industry if possible," the declaration declared. "They seek to disrupt or cripple the organization of workers. But labor must be and will be militant in the struggle to combat these sinister influences and tendencies. It will not permit a regression to the standard of living nor will it consent to a reaction toward autocratic control. In this, it feels it is performing a public service."

The right of federal, state and municipal employees to organize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor also was defended. Interests of these workers, the statement argued, could best be promoted through legislation and administration but their rights must be safeguarded fully through their own organization.

Urges Adoption of Treaty
Adoption of the peace treaty was urged that "people may know to whom they owe allegiance, boundaries may be fixed and credit and exchange may regain the lost volume."

"We feel that we cannot with honor and humanity maintain a policy of isolation and indifference toward the distress and suffering of the European peoples," the declaration said.

"Even if the necessity of those people did not have a compelling appeal, an inter-related economic interests of the world would prevent our limiting our attention solely to the western hemisphere."

The treaty's labor provisions were endorsed and it was declared that only through them could the standard of living be improved throughout the world be lifted.

Labor proposals submitted to President Wilson's first industrial conference were endorsed and the attitude and action of the employers' group at that conference bitterly assailed. "A small majority" in that group was charged with the failure of the conference, in which labor had made a sincere effort to aid in ending unrest, the declaration said.

SUGGESTS SPECIAL COURTS TO DECIDE INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Industrial courts to settle industrial labor disputes must be provided by the government, Senator Kenyon of Iowa, declared in an address before the Law Club today. Strikes are no longer a private fight between employer and employee, he said. The American public, the third party to the consideration, does not propose, he added, to stand for strikes—a relic of industrial barbarism.

"We must have tribunals where these matters can be settled," he asserted. "Civic problems go to civic courts. Why not industrial problems to industrial courts? The government should provide some means of solving these questions."

Phoenix Physician Chosen President Of Medical Assn.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 13.—The Medical and Surgical Association of the southwest at the close of its fifth annual convention late today, elected the following officers: Warner Watkins, Phoenix, Arizona, president; James Vance, El Paso, first vice president; M. K. Wilder, Albuquerque, N. M., second vice president; J. R. Van Atta, Albuquerque, secretary-treasurer, and W. L. Brown, El Paso, trustee, to succeed John E. Bacon, of Miami, Arizona.

El Paso was chosen for the next annual convention which will be held in December, 1920.

CONDITION NEAR NORMAL AS COAL USE BANS LIFTED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Business as usual, delivery of coal to any one in need of it, and partial resumption of curtailed passenger services were the substance of orders announced today by fuel and railroad officials, effective at 12:01 a. m. Monday. Full passenger service was ordered for Thursday.

Just one restriction remains: That is that coal will be delivered only to persons who make application showing less than one week's supply on hand, in the northwestern and central railroad regions. There were indications that the limitation on deliveries might be removed soon.

East and south of Chicago, general resumption of train service starts at 12:01 a. m. Monday. The Pennsylvania railroad announced full service beginning Monday, except the Broadway limited. The New York Central lines made a similar announcement, adding that the Twentieth Century limited would be restored within the week.

The regional fuel and rail directors in Chicago today first withdrew restrictions on heat, light and power consumption, then swept away the priorities list, and lastly, announced that consumers in the first five of the priority classifications could obtain at once all coal held for them by the railroads. Others must abide by the application system of weekly supplies.

Reports today to the central western regional railroad director showed miners working in 55 out of 144 shipping mines in Illinois, 99 out of 112 in Indiana and 38 out of 53 in Iowa. The figures were well above yesterday's reports.

Dr. E. C. Honnold, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' association, said his reports showed about 40 per cent of Illinois miners at work, although production was below that ratio.

FAVORABLY DECIDE POINTS AT ISSUE IN PEACE SETTLEMENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] LONDON, Dec. 13.—The British prime minister, David Lloyd George, and the French premier, M. Clemenceau, tonight completed a three days' seminar on the main outstanding international questions relating to the peace settlement, principally that concerning Turkey. The American, Japanese and Italian ambassadors and French and British financial experts were called in at various times, while the Italian foreign minister, Signor Scialoja, took a prominent part.

The conference covered a wide range of subjects and a brief official statement issued tonight recorded that "satisfactory agreements were arrived at on all outstanding points."

So far as is known, the American ambassador, John Davis, participated only in the Adriatic discussion. He emphatically denied the report tonight that the conference had submitted proposals to President Wilson for the revamping of the treaty and that he had been called in to discuss them. What was wanted of him or what advice he may have given is carefully concealed.

The London political writers are at variance regarding the proceedings of the conference, none of them apparently being really informed as to what has transpired. Premier Clemenceau will leave for Paris Sunday.

RICH HAUL MADE BY GILA SHERIFF

GLOBE, Dec. 12.—Sheriff Shuteran, raided a moonshiner rendezvous 12 miles north of here this afternoon and captured three alleged moonshiners and several barrels of home brew. Two complete stills were taken in the raid.

The stills were in full operation in a rough and secluded mountain district north of the city. The officers state the gang of moonshiners operating in the mountain district have plied their trade for some time, but owing to a perfect system of scouting arranged by the gang, the officers were not able to approach the still operators until today. The three men arrested this afternoon were Austrians, but the officers are of the opinion that they are connected with the gang and a complete investigation of the district will be made.

"Rather Be a Dog And Bay at Moon Than a Senator"

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] HICKORY, Miss., Dec. 13.—Senator John S. Williams, democrat, Mississippi, declared he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate in a letter made public today.

"I am disgusted with the whole political situation, especially with the treatment of international affairs as if they were questions of party politics," the senator wrote, "and I would rather be a dog and bay the moon than to spend one day in the United States senate after the expiration of my term."

Agreement Principles Are Fundamentally Wrong Says Retiring Fuel Executive



Harry A. Garfield

Retiring fuel administrator, attacks Wilson plan of settling coal strike, declaring "fundamental principles wrong as a matter of government." His resignation was accepted Saturday.

SAYS RECOGNITION OF IRELAND REPUBLIC IN KEEPING WITH PLEDGE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Argument for and against diplomatic recognition of the Irish republic were continued today before the house foreign affairs committee, which is considering a bill to appropriate funds to send diplomatic and consular representatives accredited to the republican government.

Headed by Justice Daniel F. Cohan of the New York supreme court, representatives of various Irish organizations in this country told the committee that such a recognition not only would follow out the self-determination pledges of President Wilson, but would stabilize the struggling republic and convince Great Britain that her domination in Ireland must be ended.

In closing the argument for the bill, Bourke Cockran of New York, declared conditions in Ireland "were infinitely worse" than they were in Cuba, when the United States intervened.

The only speaker opposing the bill was George L. Fox of New Haven, Conn., who continued the speech he began yesterday in denouncing the republican government was functioning sufficiently to deserve recognition.

"If any member of this committee," said Mr. Cockran in his closing argument, were to make in Ireland a Fourth of July speech advocating the principles of the Declaration of Independence, you would be put in jail. Although it is a country free of crime than any other in the world, there are more people in jail than anywhere else and the crimes with which they are charged are the very things you celebrate as virtues."

This situation has existed in Ireland, the speaker said, since the Norman conquest. It was evident, he added, that "England can never govern Ireland in any other way."

Asked if he favored war in case England took offense at passage of the bill, Mr. Cockran gave his reply corresponding to that of Lincoln before the Civil war when he said, "Let us not be frightened by threats of danger to our country and dungeons for ourselves."

"That is my answer," said Cockran, "to a question of what may follow an act of justice by the American people."

No action was taken by the committee which adjourned with the announcement that the legislation would be taken under advisement.

Eugene Kincaide, a former representative from New Jersey, denied that the Pennsylvania branch of the American Legion had taken a stand against the Irish republic.

DR. GARFIELD TELLS SENATE COMMITTEE OF CLEAVAGE IN CABINET AS RESULT OF THE AGREEMENT VIOLATION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Principles underlying President Wilson's plan for the settlement of the coal strike, accepted by the miners, are "fundamentally wrong as a matter of government," Dr. Harry A. Garfield, federal fuel administrator until today, told a hastily assembled sub-committee of the senate tonight. His resignation, sent to President Wilson because of his views, was accepted today with those of one or two of his associates, he said.

While discussing with some freedom "a cleavage in the cabinet" caused by strike settlement negotiations, Dr. Garfield withheld answers to questions by Senator Frelinghuysen, republican, New Jersey, chairman of the sub-committee on matters he regarded as touching confidential intercourse with his former associates during the strike period. He adhered to this refusal, although Senator Frelinghuysen, democrat, Montana, joined the chairman in urging replies, and refused to furnish a copy of his letter of resignation, which he indicated had explained his views to the president.

Senator Frelinghuysen intimated that Attorney General Palmer and other officials connected with the strike settlement would be called on later.

Public in Minority
"My objection," Garfield said of the settlement plan, "goes to the point that the commission, which I understood will be set up to decide wages and prices, is to be composed of three members, one to be a miner, another to be a coal mine operator and the third to represent the public. Under it, the public, which is the chief party at interest, would always be in the minority."

"Has it been your experience with the coal industry that employers and employees might have a common interest in increasing wages and costs and passing that increase on to the public in prices?" Senator Townsend asked.

"They may have that common interest," Mr. Garfield responded, qualifying his answer by saying that he was not charging that this would be the necessary result.

"I believe I represent the real opinion of the president on this matter," he said later, "that is, if I were able to see him and talk it over, because I know his mind."

Hints Agreement Broken
Sketching the history of the strike negotiations, Dr. Garfield explained that he thought members of the cabinet were standing with him in his suggestion of a 14 per cent wage increase and an advisory commission to review the fact that when he derived the 14 per cent clause, when this was refused, he added, he thought that question "was going to be fought out."

Dr. Garfield would not produce a telegram sent him by Attorney General Palmer, confirming that understanding for which he asked.

Discussing proposals which he had submitted to the cabinet, Dr. Garfield said:

"I had no power under the Lever act to fix wages, but did have power to fix prices, and the determination of reasonable prices involving finally a determination of reasonable wages, I drew up a statement of conditions which I thought should govern wages and submitted it to the cabinet."

"Were they with you on that?" Senator Frelinghuysen asked.

"Yes, except as to the second of the principles stated," Mr. Garfield responded. "That was one which said the average wage of workers in the industry ought to be taken as a guide in fixing increases allowed to meet the cost of living and not the wages of a single group. Secretary of Labor Wilson desired the increases so given to be estimated on the wages of pick miners."

Opposes Wilson Proposal as Unfair
"What was your objection to that?" Senator Townsend asked.

"Basing the increase on the wage of pick miners," Dr. Garfield said, "would have resulted in securing an average increase of 17 per cent in wages in the industry over the period since 1913, when the secretary of labor conceded that the increase of cost of living had been only 75 per cent."

Some members of the cabinet, Dr. Garfield said, supported him and some the secretary of labor, but all were in agreement on the balance of the proposals. He had finally taken the responsibility of putting through his settlement suggestion without securing a single group. Secretary of Labor Wilson desired the increases so given to be estimated on the wages of pick miners."

"I conceived myself to be the responsible officer," he said, "believing that I had authority to determine price questions. The matter was not presented to President Wilson."

Applying the principles laid down, Dr. Garfield said he decided that 14 per cent would meet the increased cost of living and that operators could pay it out of profits and still keep enough mines running to supply the nation with coal under the fixed price of \$23.5 a ton. The miners decided to refuse and continue the strike.

"I went home thinking the matter was to be fought out," he said.

Matter Taken From Garfield's Hands
"And after that proposals were made by the government to take the matter out of your hands, in spite of your magnificent work record and the way you were standing as a bulwark to the public?" Senator Frelinghuysen interjected.

"I don't wish to go into the matter of where and how the arrangement was made," Dr. Garfield said.

"But your proposals up to December 4 were the government's?" Senator Myers began, "accepted by all parties as the fact and then some change was made?"

"Yes," Dr. Garfield replied.

Under insistent questioning Dr. Garfield said he had not talked with John L. Lewis, acting president of the mine workers, and William Green, secretary, on the flying visit made by those officials to Washington a week ago when the strike settlement was submitted.

Should Not Surrender Power
If the president should see fit to establish a commission to review my work or my actions or my decisions, that would not be a matter to which I could present any objection, Dr. Garfield said, reiterating that his objection was to "the basis by which a commission, representative of two-thirds of the industry, and one-third of the public, becomes dowered with right to control prices and wages."

"I think that it is a power which the government cannot afford to surrender," he said.

"Do you know the department of justice, or the department of labor, or any other agency of the government and the miners have come to a practical agreement that wages are to be increased by this commission above the 14 per cent proposed?" Senator Townsend asked.

"I do not know that," Dr. Garfield replied, sharply.

"I make no statement that there has been such an agreement."

"It is my duty to ask you for the letter you sent to the president," Senator Frelinghuysen said, "and the telegram sent from the White House, in which you recorded the decision of the government to fight the strike out on your proposition?"

Dr. Garfield held his refusal.

"Now, why have you resigned?" the senator asked.

Discounts Patriotic Motive
"I've stated the principle involved," Dr. Garfield said.

"Do you see any patriotic in the action of Lewis and his associates in calling off the strike?" Senator Frelinghuysen asked, referring to a message of congratulation sent from the White House.

"Not more so than when you or I obey the law generally," Dr. Garfield returned, and the session adjourned.

Senator Frelinghuysen said the question of issuing subpoenas to secure papers Dr. Garfield refused to produce, would be considered.

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